Chronological Events in FCS History

Empey

*Stage, Sarah, Vincenti, Virginia B.; Rethinking Home Economics; 1997*

1841 Catharine Beecher contributes to the domestic science movement by writing her *Treatise on Domestic Economy*

1862 First Morrill Act is passed, providing federal lands to the states to be sold to support colleges of agriculture and mechanical arts

1873 Kansas State begins it domestic economy curriculum

1873 MIT grants Ellen Richards a Bachelor of Science, the first to a woman. Vassar awards her a Master’s degree based on her scientific thesis. She is the first woman to earn an advance science degree

1882 Ellen Richards publishes *The Chemistry for Cooking and Cleaning: A Manual for Housekeepers*

1885 Domestic Science courses introduced into the public school system in Boston

1887 The Hatch Act is passed, providing $15,000 a year for state established agricultural experiment stations

Ellen Richards Conduct the Great Sanitary Survey that modernized municipal sewerage treatment and develops the first water purity tables and water quality standards

1890 The Second Morrill Act passed, providing further funding for black student colleges

1893 The World Columbian Exposition in Chicago, the Rumford Kitchen of “science of nutrition”

1894 First nutritional lunch school program in Boston by Ellen Richards

1899 The first Lake Placid conference that began the creation of the American Home Economics Association.

Childcare and an emphasis on promotion a more enduring type of family life becomes a focus in home economics

1901 State backed support grows for practical education beyond the 8th grade. Secondary education expands to include vocational education

1909 The first girl’s tomato club (4-H) organized by Marie Cromer a teacher, through Agricultural Extension

The American Home Economics Association is established

1911 Ellen Richards dies

1912 Two white women become home demonstration agents in South Carolina

1914 The Smith-Lever Act is passed, specifying the creation of the Agriculture Extension Service to provide farm women with education in home economics and men with education in agriculture

1917 The Smith-Hughes Act is passed, establishing federal support for vocational education

1917-19 As part of the war effort, home economists teach the nation the rules of substitution to increase the consumption of fresh fruits and vegetables, which could not be shipped abroad to soldiers during WW I

1918 AHEA sets goals to establish and maintain instruction in elements of home management for elementary and high school girls and appropriate home economics instruction for boys

1920 The Home Economic section is added to the American Association of Land-Grant Colleges

Parenting classes for men and women encouraged

1925 Childcare recognized as a key element in the home economics curriculum

1926 Food corporations begin employing home economists to create recipes and nutritional information for other home economists in the class room

1931 Home economist in the state become accepted by the public as experts in human nutrition

1941 Agnes Faye Morgan, chair of the Department of Home Economics at U of California, Berkeley, is appointed to serve on President Roosevelt’s First Nutrition Congress

1943 The USDA Bureau of Home Economics becomes the Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics

1960’s Integration of black and whites

Feminists criticize scientific experts in home economics for fostering restrictive roles for women

Specialized program emerge

1961 Accreditation of undergraduate programs in home economic begins

1962 Racial tension acknowledged within the organization, Florence Low sets out to eliminate

1963 Vocational Education Act- gainful employment outside of the home

1968 Vocation Education Act amended to include handicapped and disadvantaged

1973 The Eleventh Lake Placid Conference is held to develop consensus among members

1976 Home Economists begin to gear its work seriously towards males- Vocational Ed Act

1989 AHEA launched Project 2000- enhancing programs to meet diversity needs

1991 Cornell University sponsors a conference entitled “Rethinking Women & Home Economics in the 20th Century”

1993 Scottsdale meeting recommends name change

1994 Name changes from Home Economics to Family and Consumer Sciences

1998 Association membership begins to decrees and FCS programs struggle to stay in public schools

2008-09 100 year celebrations held nationally for the organization of AAFCS

2009 First Lake Bonneville Summit held at BYU-Idaho to commemorate and generate positive professional networks in the Southeast Idaho area

2010

2015

2025

2050